SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE,

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

According to New Remedies, peppermint is grown for its essence chiefly in Western New-York. Two thirds of the supply comes from Wayne County, which produces 60,000 pounds of oil yearly from 3,000 acres. The harvest begins in August and the first year's crop is the best. The mint is cut with a sickle, scythe or mowing machine, according to the fancy of the caltivator. After cutting, it is allowed to wither in the sun for five or six hours, and is then raked into "cocks," where it remains a short time before being distilled. It is not every cultivator that is provided with a still, but stills are found distributed about the pepbut stills are found distributed about the peppermint region at corvenient distances.

The apparatus and method differ from those

The apparatus and method differ from those employed in Europe, where the fire is applied to the still. In America the still consists of a wooden tub or vat of heavy staves hooped with iren. The withered mint is packed into the vat by treading with the feet until the vat is full, when a cover, made steam tight with rubber packing, is fastened down with screw clamps. A steam pipe connects the lower part of the vat with a steam boiler, and another pipe from the centre of the cover connects the vat with the condensing worm. The latter varies in size according to the capacity of the still, but becomes progressively smaller toward the outlet. The worm is so placed as to have a constant stream worm is so placed as to have a constant stream worm is so placed as to have a constant stream of cold running water surrounding it. The steam from the boiler being admitted to the vat at a pressure of thirty to forty pounds, the oil of the mint is volatilized and mixed with the steam condensed in the worm. The mixed oil end water are collected in the receiver, where and water are collected in the receiver, where the difference in their specific gravity causes them to separate. No attempt is made to redis-till the water which separates, and a considerble loss of oil which is held in solution doubt-

able loss of ell which is held in solution doubt-less results from this lack of economy.

The oil is packed in tin cans, or glass demi-johns, holding about twenty pounds each. The glass demijohns are much the best when the oil glass demijohns are much the best when the oil is to be kept for any length of time, as its good qualities are more fully retained and it is less liable to discoloration. Oil of peppermint is sometimes adulterated with turpentine and also with oil of hemiock. Pure oil of peppermint, as exported from Wayne County, is colorless, and resembles the English oil, except that its odor and taste are somewhat less pungent and penetrating. The oil deteriorates with age, and the aroma becomes more faint; after a certain number of years it thickens, and the color becomes of a yellowish tinge; exposed for color becomes of a yellowish tinge; exposed for a long time to air, it becomes resinous.

PERVASIVENESS OF NATURAL HISTORY. According to Mr. Richard Jeffries, in Knowledge, the present are thinks natural history in its higher or ideal form, just as former ages have thought metaphysics, or have been sceptical, or full of a revived classicism. It enters, he says, into every phase and movement. Physiology, for instance, which is the natural history of the human body, is taught—and rightly taught—to women and even to children. Sanitaught—to women and even to children. Sanitation is one of the most powerful movements in our time, and seems likely to gather strength. Sanitation would be impossible without an insight into natural history. Its main object is to dispose of certain deleterious organisms, and if these organisms were not studied, it would be the merest rule of thumb. The germ theory, all the researches of Pasteur, and his experiments in microscopic vaccination, these are the purest natural history. So in surgery, the antiseptic treatment; though, indeed, all surgery which depends on growth is natural history. As for the physician of the nineteenth gentury, he is purely a naturalist. Theories century, he is purely a naturalist. Theories have disappeared; the one leading idea is to get

Athletics are based on the results of minute researches into the absorption of food, the repair of tissues, all the processes of life, training being adapted to facilitate it. Except those who return conquerors from war, there are none so highly honored as explorers of anknown regions, such as the interior of Africa or the palæocrystic sea at the other extreme, whose work is certainly natural history. Despite the attacks made upon it, the Lyell theory, that existing causes are sufficient to explain existing things and the means by which they become as they are—this great idea still influences the mind they are—this great idea still influences the mind of every investigator. An exhaustive account of the muititudinous ways in which natural science infinences the mind of the age would be science influences the mind of the age would be of unwieldly length. Everywhere throughout the Anglo-Saxon world, eager minds are seek-ing new discoveries in such science literally night and day. Therefore, it is strictly accurate to say that the age thinks natural philoso-phy, looking to it for guidance, help and future increase.

SCOTTISH LAKE DWELLINGS.

Scotland, it appears, can boast of its ancient lake dwellers, though these seem to have lived at a later date than their brethren in Switzer-land. In Wigtownshire the lake dwellings or crannoges were especially numerous, the lakes being literally studded with these curious habitations. Of the tools, etc., found near these crannoges, stone objects are comparatively few, those of bone, horn and wood are numer-Military remains are only feebly repreous. Military remains are only reconstructed by a few iron daggers and spearheads, one or two doubtful arrow-points and a quantity of so-called pebbles and sing-stones. On the other hand, a very large percentage of the articles consists of querns, hammer-stones, pol-ishers, fint-flakes and scrapers, stone and clay ishers, fiint-flakes and scrapers, stone and clay spindie-whoris, pins, needles and bodkins, knife-handles of red-deer horn, together with many other implements of the same material; bowls, ladles and other vessels of wood, some of which were turned on the lattic; knives, axes, saws, hammers, chisels and gauges of fron; several crucibles, lumps of iron slag and other remains of metals, etc. From all these, set to vention the great variety of armanents. not to mention the great variety of armaments, there can be no ambiguity as to the testimony they afford of the peaceful prosecution of vari-ous arts and industries by the lake-dwellers. Of the food used by these ancient lake dwell-

ers an examination of the osseous remains taken from the lake dwellings of Dowalton, Lochlee, and Buston, shows that the Celtic short-horn (Bos longifrons), the so-called goat-horned sheep (Ovis aries, var. brachyura), and a domestic breed of pigs were largely consumed. The horse was only scantily used. The number of bones and horns of the red-deer and roe-buck showed that venison was by no means a rare addition to the list of their dietary. Among birds only the goose has been identified by Among birds only the goose has been ntified, but this is no criterion of the extent of their encroachment on the feathered tribe, as only the larger bones were collected and reported upon. To this bill of fare the occuported upon. To this bill of fare the occu-plers of Lochspouts Crannog, being compara-tively near the sea, added several kinds of shell-fish. In all the lake dwellings the broken shells of hazel nuts were in profuse abundance.

WINTER HEALTH RESORTS.

The Sanitarian gives some common sense advice to invalids with chronic pulmonary disease in search of a home for the winter. Cease troubling yourselves, it says, about the range of the thermometer, the height of the hills or mountains, or with the certificates of persons who wish to say a kind word for this or that hotel, or the kindly treatment received. Study hotel, or the kindly treatment received. Study the weather charts; find the place which has the largest proportion of clear days-places which will admit of outdoor exercise daily, are the best. Clothing will do the rest. Cold climate and clear weather, in clean places, free from dust, and sufficient, weeller, clething are from dust, and sufficient woollen clothing, are only equalled—not surpassed—by the balmy arr of a Southern resort with only an equal proportion of clear days. Not the Northern or the Southern, but the clear weather and the clear atmosphere of a place are the condition

Southern, but the clear weather and the clear atmosphere of a place, are the conditions most favorable to such invalids.

For this latitude, in conjunction with agreeable conditions, invalids will do well to consider the advantages of Newport. For persons who, in the opinion of their physicians, or from hopersentitioners to cold, require a warmer supersensitiveness to cold, require a warmer climate, the Bermudas ofter unsurpassable attractions. Florida, and the Gulf Coast from Galveston to New-Orleans, also present a delightfully balmy winter beat for both sportsmen and invalids, who would be much out of doors. For a drier atmosphere, go to the high lands in the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia; and for those who would go further, New-Mexico and Southern California offer conditions of healthfulness equal to any in the world. fulness equal to any in the world.

COMETS AND THE CHINESE.

ported that in consequence of the last comet, an urgent decree has been promulgated in the name of the youthful monarch, stating it to be a clear indication that the officials are lax in a clear indication that the officials are lax in making proper reports to the Throne, and have been keeping the Emperor in the dark as to pestilences and other calamities among the people. His Majesty has reason to believe that improper officials have been appointed. He has, moreover, subjected his Imperial heart to a rizorous examination in the seclusion of his palace, and he is much disquieted at the result. The people, he finds, are poverty-stricken, and await relief, and the present is a time of great anxiety and embarrassment. The cusis must be met with prompt measures and a reverent heart. The Ministers are accordingly enjoined to exhibit loyalty and justice, and strenuously to exhibit loyalty and justice, and strenuously to guard themselves against the thraldom of official routine. They are to discover the real state of the country, and to make such dispositions as may give rise to all possible advantage, and eradicate all possible evil. If all this be done, the Emperor believes that the people will live in peace and quietness, till Heaven be in harmony with earth, and all harmful influences are allayed.

AN INDIANA METEOR. Professor Daniel Kirkwood, of Bloomington, Ind., gives some interesting particulars of a brilliant meteor which was observed in Indiana and Northern Illinois on the evening of the 3d inst. The meteor, before entering the atmosphere, was moving in an hyperbola about the sun, its motion being retrograde or in the opposite direction to that of the earth in its orbit. posite direction to that of the earth in its orbit. The point of its first appearance was vertical over Grant County, Ind., not far from Marion, at an elevation of eighty-four miles above the earth's surface. The direction or its motion was nearly west, or, more accurately, S. 77° W. When directly north of Bloomington its height for two coules. Its path, which passed was fifty-two miles. Its path, which passed almost exactly over Kokomo, Ind., and Danville, Ill., terminated over the southern part of Champaign County, in the latter State, at an altitude of thirty-two miles. No sound at an altitude of thirty-two miles. No sound followed the explosion, and if any meteoric stones reached the earth's surface they have not yet been found. F. E. Hunter, of Bloomington, describes the meteor when first seen as not larger than a star of the second magnitude. It rapidly increased in brilliancy, and when immediately below the pole star its size was about one-third that of the full moon. Its light was such that persons could be readily recorwas such that persons could be readily recognized across the street.

ELECTRIC FAIRIES.

The St. James's Gazette, London, corrects The St. James's Parent, London, Correct some misstatements respecting the "fairies" at the Savoy Theatre, who are nightly illuminated by electricity. Each of the fairies is supplied with electricity (generated as required, and not stored) by means of three specially constructed Plante batteries inclosed in a gutta-percha case. The whole apparatus, which weighs less than three pounds, is worn after the manner of a soldier's knapsack, and is connected with the soluter's knapsack, and is connected with the lamp on the fairy's head by a flexible double wire. This arrangement is the joint production of the Swan and Siemens Companies, but is capof the Swan and Siemens Companies, but is capable of much improvement in the matters of weight and the number of cells employed. A switch is placed on the top of the battery by means of which the current may be turned off at pleasure; and the light preduced is equal to that of six candles. From this it will be seen that the wearer of the lamp runs no risk. There is no current capable of giving a severe shock, and practically there is no more danger from contact with the conducting wires than there is in walking under an ordinary telegraph there is in walking under an ordinary telegraph wire. It seems there was a notion that these "fairies" were lighted by a wire from the main dynamo machine which illuminates the entire

A MODERN SAMPSON.

tion, but the feats of strength that he performed were done more to satisfy himself and to see how much he could lift than for anything else. All of his lifting was done by main strength, without harness of any kind. One of his greatest feats was lifting a box filled with iron which weighed 1,900 pounds, which is equal to lifting 3,800 pounds in a harness. He lifted it with ease with his hands by grasping a rope or chain which was bound around the box to secure it. He did not know the weight of the box of iron at the time, and was afterward heard to say that had he known it weighed so near a ton he would have put on the other hundred pounds and lifted the whole. At another time he litted a cannon that weighed 1,400 pounds and shouldered it. At Constock's Landing, on the Champlain Canal, near Whitehall, one day while waiting for a load of merchandise, he lifted a barrel of white lead with ease. The writer of this article was an eye-witness to this feat, besides a number of others. His neighbors when killing hogs if Stearn happened to be around, would ask him to guess the weight of a hog just killed. He is happened to be a big one weighing 400 or 500 pounds he would stoop down and twist his fingers into the bristles, and in that way would lift the carcass clear from the ground and guess on its weight. He performed one of the greatest feats of strength on recpened to be a big one weighing two his fingers into the bristles, and in that way would lift the carcass clear from the ground and guess on its weight. He performed one of the greatest feats of strength on record after he bad reached the age of seventy-live years. He lifted two twenty-four foot from rails by grasping one in each hand, and walked off with them. The rails were resting on wooden horses, so he did not stoop down to lift them. One day in haying-time he was going from the field with his men to the house for dinner. They were walking along the road together, when one of his men, for mischief, came up behind him and ty a skilful trip threw Carpenter down. He gathered himself up and said nothing about it. He walked to the house, and after dinner, when returning to the field with his men, they came along to the place where the man gave him the fall. He suddenly turned upon the man, and grasping him by the shoulder and the seat of his tronsers, litted him and harled him high in the air above him and over a seven-rail fence, by the side of which they happened to be walking. The man came down in the meadow a rod or more from the fence, considerably shaken up but not hadly hurt. Mr. Carpenter was not a gigantic man in size. He was about six feet tall, and appeared much less than that owing to his massive build. There was no superfituous flesh upon him, but the muscles of his arms, shoulders and neck seemed to be piled upon him, so great was their size. This gave him a stooping appearance. In a crowd a casual observer would not be likely to pick him out for one of the strongest men that ever lived. His strength would equal if not surpass that of the great Roman gladator Milo. Mr. Carpenter is living at the present time at Granville Corners, Washington County, N. Y., his old home, or was living the last I heard of him. He must be over eighty years of age. years of age.

HOW THEY GOT THEIR MONEY'S WORTH.

From The Boston Journal.

Of all the determined efforts made by men to get their money's worth, that which was made by two Boston artists last summer was among the most original and ingenious. They were visiting Queblec, and were seized one day with the idea of going to a town some twenty miles a way which offered many attractions to searchers for the picturesque. So they hunted up an oid caliche and covenanted with the owner thereof to take them to the feaired spot for the sum of Ss. This bargain arranged they all got aboard the vehicle and started. The roads, however, were execrable, and after about half the distance was compassed the two travellers were sore from continuous bumping and grinding against the side of the machine. Finally the driver got out and walked, leaving the others to be dragged slowly along over a highway full of holes and unexpected ruts. The artists stood this for a time, when one of them said: "Look here, Bill, didn't we give that driver SS for the labor of taking us on this pilgrimage! Why, then, is he comfortably walking along there beside the road? By Jove, let's get out and walk and make him ride! I don't propose to pay him and do all the work myself." This opinion prevailed, and the artists, dismounting, forced the unhappy driver to get into the carriage and ride the remainder of the way while they themselves proceeded on foot, to their great contentment and satisfaction.

The appearance within the last two years of two cometa, says Nature, has been regarded as a most menacing portent by Chinese politicians. Their resemblance to flaming swords is considered as emblematical of the vengeance of Heaven on an unworthy nation. It is re-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE WORK OF GRACE PARISH.-The Year

THE WORK OF GRACZ PARISH.—The Year Book of Grace Parish in this city for 1882, of which the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., is rector, has been issued. It consists of 110 pages, devoted to a description of the various charitable, humane, and missionary efforts of this Church. The new Grace House, which was opened a year ago, has proved to be very valuable in the prosecution of parish work. It contains, besides the clergy-rooms, rooms for a resident physician, a diet-kitchen, and a mortuary. An organization of young men of the patish, known as the Junior Century Club, also meets in Grace House. The work of Grace Chapel, on East Fourteenth-st., is exceedingly important. It is in charge of the Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D. It has a Sunday-school membership of more than 800 children. In his report of the Sunday-school, Mr. W. R. Stewart, the superintendent, has a Sinday school, so the Sunday school, Mr. W. R. Stewart, the superintendent, says: "It is believed that a large majority of the congregations of Grace Church and Grace Chapel are not aware of the magnitude and chapel are not aware of the work done at the Chapel usefulness of the work done at the Chapel School, and they are cordially invited to visit it on any Sunday morning at half-past nine, when the opening services are held, and to encourage it with their sympathy and support." At Grace Chapel there has also been organized a branch of the Giris' Friendly Association, which has been doing an excellent work during the year. Besides the work done by the Chapel, Grace of the Girls' Friendly Association, which has been doing an excellent work during the year. Besides the work done by the Chapel, Grace Church is engaged in another important missionary enterprise on the east side of the city. The Church of the Nativity, on Avenue-C, between Fifth and Sixth-sts., is now a chapel of Grace Parish. It is in charge of the Rev. George F. Nelson and the Rev. H. St. George Young. Mr. Young has also beer engaged in doing missionary work in the public institutions of the city. In his report of his labors, he says: "In my missionary visits on the East side, during the past year, I have for the most part kept within the region between Avenue-A and East River, and between Houston and Sixteenth-sts. It is one of the most populous tenement-house districts in the city. Among the large numbers of people with whom my work has brought me in contact, many are midifferent and habitually irreligious, but there are many more to whom the privileges of Christian worship and thought for the life to come are many more to whom the privileges of Christian worship and thought for the life to come are almost if not wholly denied by the struggles of the life that is. It has not always been easy to impress upon minds smarting with the sense of loneliness and poverty the importance of attending the church's services, and learning more and more to practice the duties of faith and goodness, but it has been an effort not without a fair measure of gratifying results.

The lurglen that often weighs these poor people without a fair measure of graining results.

The burden that often weighs these poor people down the most is the thought that they are friendless. If they think of the church it is too often as something which lets them alone because they are so poor. But when they come really to see that the suirit of Christianity seeks there may with constraining sympathies, to lift them out with constraining sympathies to lift them up, they are not always slow to recognize their Friend and return His greeting." Besides these more important undertakings, there are in the parish namerous other social, benevolent and charitable societies, in which the rich and the poor meet together in a common brother-hood. Almost every condition of life, and every form of suffering and misfortune are represented by these organizations. A flourishing German Mission, and a Fresh Air Fund Com-mittee, established in this parish, are further mittee, established in this parish, are funda-evidences of the practical character of its work. City churches of the standing and wealth of Grace Parish are frequently succeed at as being mere fashionable clubs. As long as they can point to such healthful Christian work as is shown in this Year Book, they can very well afford to ignore the sneer.

RELIGION IN IRELAND .- The London Globe has been looking into the present condition of religion and education in Ireland. It finds that In The Troy Times recently appeared an article giving a short his ory of the life and doings of Abner Mellrath, of Euclid, Ohoo, and in that article he was represented as the strongest man in America while living, with the exception of that famous strong man of northern New-York, Joseph Call. The greatest feat of strength claimed for Mellrath was the lifting of an iron shaft which weighed 1,700 pounds, and it is also stated that he lifted it by grasping it with his hands, which, it is claimed, would be equal to lifting twice that weighed 1,700 pounds, and it is also stated that he lifted it by grasping it with his hands, which, it is claimed, would be equal to lifting twice that weighed 1,700 pounds, and it is also stated that he lifted it by grasping it with his hands, which, it is claimed. The more Mellrath was a mighty man. But I propose to give a short sketch of the life of a man who was but little known outside of the village of Granville Corners in Washington County, where he was born and spent the most of a long life. It is known of him, and can be proved, that he has performed feats of strength unsurpassed by any man that has lived in ancient or molern times, excepting of famore. Being naturally of a very quiet, peacpable disposition and a member of the society of Friends, he never did anything for display to attract attention, but the feats of strength that he performed were done more to satisfy himself and to see how much be could lift than for anything else. All of much he could lift than for anything else. All of much he could lift than for anything else. All of much he could lift than for anything else. All of much he could lift than for anything else. All of much he could lift than for anything else. religion and education in Ireland. It hads that there are practically four great religious bodies in that country, the Roman Catholic, the Prot-estant Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Churches. The Roman Catholic it is the poorest who have contributed the largit is the poorest who have contributed the largest proportion of emigrants. Dividing the different religious according to provinces, we find that in Leinster the proportion of Roman Catholics to the population is 85.6, Protestant Episcopalians 12.3, Presbyterians 9, and Methodists 6. In Munster the Roman Catholics include 93.8 per cent of the people, the Episcopalians 5.3, the Presbyterians 3, and the Methodists 4. Company is yet more completely devoted to the Roman faith, the proportion of its adherents to the whole popul proportion of its adherents to the Moman faith, the proportion of its adherents to the whole population being 95.3. The Episcopalians number but 3.9 per cent, the Presbyterians but 4, and he Methodista but .3. Even in Ulster, the Protestant North," as it is often termed, Prot-"Protestant North," as it is often termed, Protestants of all descriptions hardly number more than half the population, while the Roman Catholics greatly outnumber any one other denomination. The respective percentages of the four denominations are: Roman Catholics, 47.8; Presbyterians, 25.9; Episcopalians, 21.8; and Methodists, 2. Episcopalians and Methodists are slightly more numerous in comparison with the general population than in 1871, while the Roman Catholic percentage is considerably, and Roman Catholic percentage is considerably, and the Presbyterian slightly, less. The strength of the Roman Catholic Church in Ulster is of the Roman Catholic Church in Ulster is brought out in this way in the Census Commis-sioners' Report: Out of every 1,000 inhabi-tants 478 will be Roman Catholics, 259 Pres-byterians, 218 Episcopalians, 20 Methodists, and 25 "all other denominations." It is in Ulster that the "other denominations." Ulster that the "other denominations" their greatest numerical strength. It is of some interest, in connection with the electoral power which may be considered as more or less at the command of the Roman hierarchy, to note that in all but five of the 31 Parliamentary bote that in all but five of the 31 Parliamentary boroughs the Reman Catholics constitute more than 50 per cent of the population; in most cases the percentage is considerably greater. There is but a single borough in which any de-nomination but the Reman Catholic has a ma-jority. The execution is Carried forms, when jority. The exception is Carrickfergus, where the Presbyterians exceed all other denomina-tions combined. In Lisburn a like position is very nearly, but not quite, attained by the Epis-copalians. In this borough alone in Ireland the adherents of the Disestablished Church out-number Romanists and Presbyterians united.

> BIBLICAL CRITICISM .- The higher criticism of BIBLICAL CRITICISM.—The higher criticism of the Bible is a subject that is now being extensively discussed, not only by scholars but by the common people. It is inevitable that while some great truths are expressed, much that savers of mere prejudice or gross ignorance is made to pass current. Still the discussion will be beneficial. It may have been started by an accident; but its primary causes he deep down in the thought of the age. The fact that a revised version of the Bible is now asking for a judgment upon its merits, must in itself sooner or later have drawn the attention of the world or later have drawn the attention of the world or later have drawn the attention of the world to the great problems underlying the existence of the Bible. In a recent article The Boston Herald well expresses this thought. "There has been a change," it says, "in the way of looking at history which has revolutionized the study of all decent literature. The Bible is Hebrew literature, and the application of the law of historical sequences to this literature has been already broadly recognized. The popular manuals of Biblical study are full of it, and the heavier organs of criticism are weighted-down manuals of Biblical study are full of it, and the heavier organs of criticism are weighted down with discussions which can no longer be postponed. The point has been rerelted where the criticism of the Bible is the order of the day in this country. Dr. George E. Ellis was among the first to call out personally for a rational interpretation of the Bible; but, long before Dr. Ellis had uttered a word devout and carnest terpretation of the Bible; but, long before Dr. Ellis had uttered a word, devout and carnest scholars, like Dr. R. Heber Newton and Dr. Newman Smyth and Professor Toy among ourselves, had been preparing, in the retreats of their libraries, for the campaign which Dr. Newton has opened vigorously in his New-York pulpit, and other men are entering into, each from his own point of view, and each with an essentially constructive purpose. . . . It may

be affirmed without fear of intelligent contradiction that the statement, 'The Bible must go,' is altogether premature, but there can be no risk in saving that many of the old beliefs about the Bible are already doomed. It can no more be superseded than you can rise above Homer, or Plato, or Shakespeare, and the di vine revelation, which you find just as truly in the great Oriental religions as you find it in the religion of Israel, though not in the same degree, can no more be explained away than you can disabuse yourself of the belief in the circumambient air. And this point needs not only to be made, but remembered, in view of the oncoming debate. The Bible has long been the best-abused book in the world. It has been taken out of its place in the providential order of history and made to serve purposes for which it was not intended, and to bear the weight of doctrines for which it has no clear warrant. To doctrines for which it has no clear warrant. To lift it anew into its proper historical and ethical lift it anew into its proper historical and ethical position must be the upshot of the present discussion, and will be the happy result of the freest criticism that can be applied to it. But, in reaching this result, the book will practically cease to be game for any special religious body. It must be studied for what is in it, and men will have to cease to read into it what they wish to have it say. Nothing can now hinder the reaching of this higher result."

It was the brave and gifted Norman McLeod who uttered this noble protest against the old idea of converting the heathen—a protest which ought to be remembered and acted on by the missionary societies to-day: "Is it not monstrous to make the man they ordained on the banks of the Ganges sign the Westminster Confession of the Church of Scotland, or the Deed of Demission and Protest of the Free Church? Was that the wisest, was it the Christian way of dealing with Hindoos? The doctrines of their Confessions might be true in themselves, but the Confession was a document closely connected with the historical development and It was the brave and gifted Norman McLeod nected with the historical development and with the metaphysical temperament of the people who had accepted it, and might not be equally suitable for those who had not the same traditions and tendencies. Was it necessary to give these minute and abstract statements to Orientals, whose habits of mind and spiritual affinities might lay better hold on other aspects affinities might lay better hold on other aspects of divine truth, and who might mould a theology for themselves, not less Christian, but which would be Indian, and not English cr Scotch? Let them prepare the Hindoos to form a church for themselves! Give them the gunpowder, and they will make their own cannon!"

If clergymen will become editors, they must expect to receive the usual treatment accorded to these useful men. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, of the Methodist Missionary Society, tells this good story about himself: While he was engaged in editornal work, some time ago, he was invited to preach in Chicago. As he took a was invited to preach in Chicago. As he took a seat early, in a pew, to meditate on his sermon, he discovered that a prayer-meeting was going on in the adjacent room, and that he could overhear what was said. Presently a loud and lusty brother engaged in prayer, and the bulk of the petition was for the preacher of the evening, who was listening. After touching on various matters, in which he thought the Lord needed information, he said: "O Lord, bless him who is to seek to us this evening. He is a noor. invited to preach in Chicago. As he took a seat is to speak to us this evening. He is a poor, weak man, but make him a power. Bless his message. We know that he is only an editor, message. We know that he is only an editor, and that he is rusty; but do, Lord, rub the rust

The Philadelphia Press heard of a clergyman of this city who in one of his prayers re cently asked for the conversion of his choir, and makes it the occasion to condemn the bad taste of such performances. "The manners of this character, it says must certainly have this elergyman, it says, "must certainly have been neglected in his youth, or else he is trying to attract audiences by a reputation for eccen-tricity, and on either supposition his church had better quietly advise him to seek a profes had better quietly advise him to seek a profes-sion where the proprieties form a less con-spictous part of the needed credentials. Clergymen need to be gentlemen as much as to be Christians, and a man who needlessly gives oflense in public, and then is unable to see the wrong, can never command the confi-dence which a clergyman needs in order to be a successful teacher of righteousness."

One of the rising younger clergymen of the West is the Rev. E. C. Ray, of Hyde Park, Ill. Mr. Ray began to preach when twenty-three years of age, having formerly been settled in Elizabeth, N. J. The church of which he is now pastor exhibits a phenomenal growth since his connection with it.

The Cleveland Herald asserts, and apparently proves, that the title "City of Churches" does not so properly belong to Brooklyn as to Cleve-tand. It thinks that while Brooklyn might have formerly deserved to be so called, its re-ligious strength in the last few years has been

The Catalogue of the Protestant Episcopal just issued, shows that there are seventy two students in that institution, and that financially it is in a flourishing condition. Several new buildings are soon to be erected.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION. The Rev. Heber Newton has capped the climax of discoveries in theology. It is one of the notions of a modern school of religious thought that the process of evolution by which man was developed from the ape is going on in the moral world, and what we know now is a flatural outgrowth of what we knew ten years ago. Dr. Newton has just evolved a novelty in Biblical science which has not been exceeded in its way since the apple did not fall on the head of the great philosopher whose name the rector bears. Since the art of writing was invented there was never written a more curious and unlearned dissertation on inspiration than this sermon on the Bible. The preacher has, since its delivery, stated his views more fully to a newscaper interviewer, and brings out, what we inferred, that he has been stirred to follow in the wake of Dr. Ellis, the Unitarian dwine who recently admitted that the Bible is an orthodox book, and supports the evangelical theology. Therefore there must be an expurgated Bible, or the so-called liberal school will be left out in the cold. The year 1852 was a bad year for the teachers of that school, and the new year will be worse.— The New-York Observer. The Rev. Heber Newton has capped the climax of

Will M. Paul Bert, the pick-lock of the doors of churches and convents, take up the empty howl of revenge against Germany which Gambetta dropped? Or will he discreetly let the Germans alone, keep silent about Alsace and Lorraite, and continue to cry out against that safe "enewy," "clericalism," which does not answer by fire and sword? A mere pitiful and shameful spectacle than the France of Gambetta, Bert and Grey, turning its back to its powerful enemies abroad and hunting inoffensive moules and nans from their convents at home, is not conceivable. It dare not pull down the eagle of Frussia, but it lays hands upon the crucius, fearing Bismarck more than the ever-living God. I'his is the position of that glorious and indivisible Republic which Gambetta leaves behind him, to adjust itself to circumstances. This is the work of the man who was praised as a "hero" because he helped to complete the ruin which the Empire began. It is easy to be a "hero," if death makes a man heroic.—[The New-York Freeman's Journal. Will M. Paul Bert, the pick-lock of the deors of

It became evident on Monday last that Mr. Joseph Cook has not worn out his welcome in this neighborhood. It was also made clear that he has not, during his late excursion round the world, relapsed into neutrality on subjects of current pullosophical and theological interest. Many remained standing through the somewhat protracted service. We shall next week publish an abstract of his lecture, and a verbatim report of his prelude on "New Departures in and from Orthodoxy." It will then become evident to all who may read, as it has already made itself known to those who heard it, that while courteons in manner and acrupalously fair in statement toward all, Mr. Cook means it, that while courteous in manner and scrapa-lously fair in statement toward all, Mr. Cook means to throw the whole weight of his character and in-fluence and argument into the scale of the old New-England theology, as against Dr. Derner and his disciples in the matter of eschatology.—Boston Con-gregationalist.

Mr. Newton believes almost passionately in the inspiration of God flowing down into humanity, not confined to any book or age, but given to the world as an eternal source of joy, help and guidance. The Bible he cannot accept as a manual of science, or even an exact record of the history of past ages of the world. Reason, the Logos, must come in everywhere to separate the probable from the improbable. He deplores the use of the Bible as an oracle, as the diviners of old studied the entrails of birds to discover future events. He rejects the claim that the prophets foretold future, or even thought they did. As far as there was prophecy of a Messiah, it sprang from the longing and travailing of the race which pointed Mr. Newton believes almost passionately in the "To one far-off, divine event."

No one has ever given brighter, more glowing testimony to the value of the poetry, the ethics, and religion of the Bible, cleared from the archaic limitations of past ages. He would put into the hands of the young an expurgated Bible, for manifestly it is impossible for modern youth to read a good deal of the Bible as it now stands. As this great champion has now come boldly into the field, is it not the duty of liberals to hold up his hands?—[The Christian Register.

HOME INTERESTS.

SCARCE AND HIGH.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. FISH, FLESH AND GAME IN ABUNDANCE-POULTRY

The fish-dealers in Fulton Market are growling over the long delay in completing the building, and the meat, game and vegetable venders of Washington Market are agitating the question of rebuilding that shed or series of sheds. Perhaps the absorbing interest they take in these subjects accounts for the fact that nothing new is seen in the way of articles of food on the various stands. The supply in all branches of the trade except poultry is abundant. but prices continue to be very high. The stands in Fulton Market are loaded prices with fresh fish, but the prices asked for them have not changed during the week. White halibut are 20 cents a pound, cod 8 cents, bass 30 cents, dressed cels 18 cents, flounders 12 cents, tomcods 10 cents, blackfish 15 cents white perch 18 cents, red snapper 18 cents, Southern black bass 18 cents, small green pickerel 15 cents, fresh-caught whitefish 18 cents, fresh-caught salmon trout 18 cents, frozen salmon 40 cents, frozen Spanish mackerel 35 cents, frozen sheepshead 25 Spanish mackerel 35 cents, frozen sheepshead 25 cents, and small frozen bluefish 15 cents. Green turtle is selling for 18 cents a pound, while diamond-back terrapins bring \$36 a dozen, and small buil terrapins \$2 a dozen. Soft claims in the shell are at \$1 to \$2 a hundred, Little Neck claims in the shell 50 cents a hundred, scallons \$1 75 a gallon, Blue-Point oysters \$750 a thousand, Saddlerocks \$30 a thousand, hard crabs \$3 a hundred, soft crabs \$1 a dozen, bloaters 16 cents a bunch, boneless codfish 13 cents, smoked sturgeon 25 cents, live shrimps 80 cents a quart, and brook pike 15 cents a pound.

cents a pound.

Great quantities of game hang on the hooks in Washington Market, although a few varieties, such as ventson, wild squab and woodcock, have gone out of season. Tame pigeons are \$2 50 a dozen, wild pigeons \$1 50 a dozen, wild turkeys 28 cents a pound, wood ducks 50 to 75 cents a pair, black squirrels 30 cents each, gray squirrels 20 cents, reed birds \$1 50 a dozen. Quali are scarce at \$2 50 a dozen. English pheasants sell at \$3 50 a pair, partridges at 75 cents to \$1 75, prairie chickens \$1 50 canvasback ducks \$3 to \$3 50, red-heads \$1 25 to \$1 50, mallards 60 to 80 cents, and grouss \$1 25 to \$1 50, mallards 60 to 80 cents, and grouss \$1 25 to \$1 55. Bear meat can be bought for 25 cents a pound.

cents a pound.
There is very little poultry in the market, and in cents a pound.

There is very little poultry in the market, and in some cases it commands a very high price, as for Philadelphia broilers, which bring from 28 to 35 cents a pound. State chickens are 87 cents each. Ducks are 24 to 26 cents a pound, Philadelphia dry-picked turkeys 23 to 26 cents, city-dressed broilers 15 to 18 cents, spring geese 19 cents a pound, Boston geese 22 to 24 cents, capons 32 to 37 cents, roasting chickens 26 to 28 cents apound. Prices for cuts and steaks and meats generally remain unsettled from last week. The wide range in the quoted prices shows the difference in the quality of the meats sold. Some of the stuff sold on the stands on the outside of the market should fall under the eye of a sanitary inspector. At first-class stands porterhouse steaks bring 25 to 28 cents a pound, choice cuts 18 cents, round steak 16 to 19 cents, stewing pieces 8 to 12 cents, soup meat 8 to 10

chuck roast 14 to 16 cents, round steak 16 to 19 cents, stewing pieces 8 to 12 cents, soup meat 8 to 10 cents, suet 13 cents; suring lamb, hind-quariers, 14 to 16 cents, forequarters 10 to 13 cents a pound. Mutton fore and hind quarters are about 4 cents a pound cheaper than lamb, mutton shoulders 8 cents, mutton chops 12 to 14 cents, hindoparters of milk venl 20 cents a pound. Corned beef seils at 8 to 14 cents a pound, beef teaderiom 40 to 75 cents, beef kidneys 12 cents apiece, sausages 14 to 15 cents a pound, beef tongues 15 cents a pound, sinoked baus 17 cents, Western hams 18 cents, bean 16 to 18 cents, roasting pork 13 to 15 cents, smoked hams 17 cents, Western hams 18 cents, bacon 16 to 18 cents, roasting pork 13 to 15 cents, pork tenderloins 16 to 15 cents, tripe 7 cents, corned pork 15 cents, lard 16 cents, roasting pigs \$2.50 to \$3 each, ox tails \$1 a dozen, tambs fries, 50 to 60 cents a dozen, sweetbreads \$1 to \$3.50 a dozen, head cheese 12 cents a pound, fresh pig loins 16 cents a pound, boneless bacon 18 cens a pound.

Some fresh tomatoes of a poor quality are arriving in Washington Market from Florida, and sell at from \$4 to \$6 a crate. The interest taken in other sorts of vegetables does not abate, and the prices do not change. Domestic cabbages are 15 cents a

sorts of vegetables does not abate, and the prices do not change. Domestic cabbages are 15 cents a head, imported cabbages 20 cents a head, celery 15 to 20 cents a bunch, lettuce 5 to 10 cents a head, root celery, 10 cents a bunch, spinach 65 cents a peck, water cress 20 cents a quart, corn salad 15 cents a quart, onions 50 cents a quart, table apples \$1 cents a meck, cranberries 20 cents a quart, table apples \$1 cents a meck.

peck, cranberries 20 cents a quart, table apples \$1 and eating apples 80 cents a peck.

Southern eggs have begun to come into the market in sufficient quantities to depress the price to 25 cents a dozen. Domestic eggs are 35 cents. First-class creamery butter is from 35 to 40 cents a pound, common cooking butter is from 22 to 30 cents a pound. Imported Swiss cheese is 27 cents a pound, fromage de Brie 40 cents a pound, pineapple cheese \$1 25, English darry cheese 23 cents, French princes 15 to 20 cents, Turkish princes 10 cents a pound.

MENU.
Amber Soup.
Beiled White Fisu, Sauce Holiandaise.
Fotatoes au Natural and Olives.
Chicken Croquettee, Tomato Sauce.
Fillet of Beef, with Mushrooms.
Sweet Foratoes, Salsity, Canned Corn.
Cauvasback Duck. Celery.
Spinach ou Toast, Garmshied with Hard-Boiled Egg.
Mayonnaise of Caulidower.
Cheese, Wafers.
Mince Pie, Ambrosia, Lady Cake.
Fruit, Nats, Raisins.
Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

AMBER SOUP.—Take two pounds of soup bone, a chicken, a small slice of ham, an onion, a sprig of parsley, half a small carrot, half a small parsmip, half a site of celery, three cloves, pepper, salt, a gailon of cold water. Let the beef, chicken allon of cold water. Let the beer chicken ad ham boll slowly for five hours; add to vegetables and cloves to cook the last hour, wing first fried the onion in a little hot fat, and en in it stick the cloves. Strain the soup to an earthen bowl, and let it remain over ght. Next day remove the cake of fat on the top; night. Next day remove the cake of fat on the top; take out the jelly, avoiding the settlings; and mix into it the beaten whites of two eggs with the shells. Boil quickly for half a minute, then, pacing the kettle on the hearth, skim off carefully all the scenn and white of the eggs from the top, not stirring the soup itself. Pass this through the jelly bag, when it should be quite clear. The soup may then be put aside, and reheated just before serving. Add then a large spoonful of caramel, as it gives it a richer color and also a slight flavor. CARAMEL. -To make caramel, put into a porcelain

CARAMEL.—To make carame, put into a porcelar, sauce-pan say half a poend of sugar and a table-spoonful of water. Stir it constantly over the fire until it has a bright, dark-brown color, being careful not to let it burn or blacken. Then add a teacupful of water and a little salt; let it boil a few moments longer, cool and strain it. Put it away in a close corked bottle, and it is always ready for coloring saups. MAYONNAISE OF CAULIFLOWER.-Place some

cauliflowers in just enough boiling water to cover them; add a little butter and salt to the water. them; add a little butter and sait to the water.
When cooked let them become cold; then season
them with a marinade of a little sait and pepper,
three spoonfuls of vinegar and one spoonful of oil.
Let them remain for au hour. When ready to serve
pile them on the dish to a point; then mask them
with a mayonnaise sauce.

with a mayonnaise sauce.

CORNED BEEF.—A good piece of beef well corned and well cooked is a favorite dish with nearly all persons. Put it into the pot with enough cold water to just cover it. When it comes to a boil set it on the back of the range so that it will boil moderately. Too fast boiling renders meat tough, yet the water should never be allowed to cease boiling until the meat is done; skim often. Let it boil at least four or five hours, according to its size. It must be thoroughly done. In England, where this dish is an especial favorite, carrots are always boiled and served with the beef. The carrot flavor improves the meat, and the meat improves the carrot. Do not put the carrots into the pot, however, until there is only time for them to be well cooked before serving (about three-quarters of an hour). Serve the carrots round the beef. In America, cabbage is oftener boiled with corned beef. When about to serve press out all the water from the cabbage, adding little pieces of butter. Serve the meat placed in the centice of the cabbage. Little pickles are a nice garnish for corned beef, with or without the vegetables. Horse-radish is a never-failing relish with corned beef.

COLCANON.—Take equal quantities of cold boiled subbage and call balled patatoes. Crush the pota-

with corned beef.

Colcannon.—Take equal quantities of cold boiled cabbage and cold boiled potatoes. Crash the potatoes and chop the cabbage finely, then put both into a stew-pan, with a slice of butter or dripping and a little pepper and salt. Strr all briskly together over the fire till the vegetables are well mixed. Grease a dish with dripping, press the mixture into it, and put in the oven till the vegetables are very hot throughout. Turn upon a dish and serve.

RED RICE.—A Danish dish. This may be made either with the juice of fresh fruit or with dissolved red currant jelly or raspberry jam. It is heat when

either with the juice of fresh fruit or with dissolved red currant jelly or raspberry jam. It is best when fresh raspberries are used for it. Take a pint and a half of red currants and half a pound of raspberries with a quart of water. Stew the currants gently till the juice flows freely, add the raspberries just before the currants are ready, strain the juice measured, sweeten it to taste, and add ground rice in the same quantity as for a blancmange. Pour the preparation into a mould. When cold, turn it upon a glass dish, and serve cream with it if desired.

AMBOSIA—Take six legge sweet, cranges, peeled.

sired.

Ambrosia.—Take six large sweet oranges, peeled and sired (the seeds and as much of the core as possible must be taken out), one pincapple peeled and sliced, and one large cocoanut grated; alternate the layers of pincapple with grated cocoanut and sprinkle pulverized sugar over each layer. Oranges and cocoanut alone make a very nice ambrosia.

Lady Cake.—Blanch six ounces of shelled sweet

almonds and bruise them with one gill of rose-water, putting into the mortar only two or three almonds and a few drops of rose-water at a time, and pounding to a smooth paste. Take one pound of butter and one pound and a half of sugar and beat to a cream, then stir in the almond paste and beat very hard. Add one and a half pounds of flour, well sifted, by slow degrees, alternately with one pint of the whites of eggs well beaten. Then stir in the last thing one gill of thick sweet cream. Beat long and well until you have it as light as possible. Pour into shallow square tin pans, well buttered, and set immediately in a moderate oven. Bake one hour or more, according to thickness, cover with a light napkin and let cool gradually. When cold ice it with lemon icing. Do not cut it until next day. It will keep fresh a week if kept in a cool, dry place.

Scotch Scones.—Mix thoroughly a pound and a half of flour, a pinch of sait, a teaspoonful of soda, and the same of cream tartar. Mix to a light paste with a pint of sour milk, knead the dough a little, roll it out till about a third of an inch thick and cut it into three-cornered pleees, each side being about four inches long. Put the scones on a floured tin and bake in quick oven.

WEBSTER'S SEVENTH OF MARCH SPEECH.

George W. Julian in The Indianapolite Sentinel.

I heard the famous "The of March speech" of Mr. Webster. To me his oratory was a perfect surprise and curiosity. He not only spoke with very unusual deliberation, but with pauses having no relation whatever to the sense. His sentences were thus broken into the oddest fragments, and the hearer was often perfected in the endeavor to gather his meaning. In declarine, for example, that he "would put in no Wilmot Provise for the purpose of a taunt," etc., he made a long pause at "Wilmot," perhaps a half-minute, and finally, having apparently recovered his breath, added the word "proviso"; and then, after another considerable pause, went on with his sentence. His speaking seemed painfully laborious. Great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead and face, notwithstanding the slowness or his utterance—suggesting as a possible explanation a very recent and heavy dinner, or a greatly troubled conscience over his final act of apostasy from his early New-England faith. The latter was probably the truth, since be is known to have long and seriously pondered the question of his ultimate decision; and with his naturally great and noble traits of character he could not have announced it without manifest tokens of uneasiness. I was greatly interested in the brief dialogue between him and Mr. Calhoun which followed this speech. Reference was made to the famous passage-at-arms twenty years before; and Mr. Calhoun, while taking exception to some of Mr. Webster's positions, congratulated him on his strong deliverance in the interest of slavery. The great Carollinian was then wrestling with the disease which soon afterward terminated his life, and was thin, pale and feeble of step; but his singularly intellectual tace, and the peculiar light which flashed from his eye while speaking, made him the most strikingly picturesque figure in the Senate. No man can compute the evils wrought by his political theories; but in private life he was thoroughly upight and pure, and no suspicion

" THE CLEANEST PLACE IN THE WORLD,"

George H. Ecughton in Harper's Magazine for February.

We were to drive past Broek, a well known show place. The Dutch themselves smile very broadly at the curiously exaggerated notoriety of this one quaint, clean little village over all others in the country. Years ago, it seems, some great anthority happened upon Broek. Pernaps he had not ventured far afield in Holland, and was much struck by its rather obtrusive show of tidiness, and he at once proclaimed that it was the cleanest place in the world, and worth going miles to see. He had ventured into one of the cottages, and falling in love with some rare bit of oid blue and white china, had bought it for the usual "song," which fact he also recounted. Ever since his time adventurous followers have also gone to Broek, and have been also astonished at its elaborate dispiay of scrubbing and polishing. They have likewise bought oid china, although the "song" kept getting into a higher key as time went on. The dear old lady has been obliged to restock her cottage over and over again with her dear grandparents' teapots and punch-bowls. She has made her little fortune, and every day blesses her discoverer. The present dear old lady is probably not the original dear, but a grandpaled. She is no great fraud, however, being panch-bowls. She has made her little fortune, and every day blesses her discoverer. The present dear old lady is probably not the original dear, but a grandchild. She is no great fraud, however, being fearfully and wonderfully neat, and the china is scarcely dearer than one may now and then find it in London or New-York. The mouraing-coach was left outside the village, I do not know what would have happened to us if we had trudded that impressive but dusty old rattle-trap over the immaculate brick pavements of Brock. The few people about who looked at us at all looked first at our feet to see if we had brought any contamination thereon. The place seemed gone to skeep, but not in a healthy way. It had indulged in a most thorough srub, and then taken a dose of some strong ancotic. There were few signs of unsiness or occupation. The inhabitants are mostly retired traders from the neighboring cities who have come here to take their "Lust in Rust." There are several billiard-rooms. The most retired of merchants must do something to kill time ere it finally kills them. Brock is well worth stopping to see, if one happens to be passing by, but it is scarcely worth going on purpose to see. Many and many a Dutch village we saw quite as spruce and clean. However, Brock has a certain prestige, and if the traveler should return without seeing it, he will be safe to meet with scores of friends who will tell him that he missed the one place of all others that he should have gone to—"that clean little town where one picks up bargains in china—Brock, Brook, Hreck, or whatever it's called." Perhaps, after all, the traveller had better, for his peace of mind, go and have done with it.

FATHER PEPPER.

From The London Giobe.

A carious origin is assigned, with very doubtful authority, by the French merchants to the name which pepper now bears in their country. According to their story, the trade in this useful condiment was first started on a large scale in France by a certain Father Poivre, who floorished in the middle of the last century and died at the age of seventy-seven in the year 1786. This man was born of a family of merchants in Lyons, and took orders as a missonary in the frateristy of St. Joseph. From The London Giobe enty-seven in the year 1786. This man was born of a family of merchants in Lyons, and took orders as a missonary in the frateraty of St. Joseph. Being sent to Cochin-China on a mission, he was captured on his return by an English cruiser and imprisoned at Batavia, where he utilized his days of captivity in studying practical chemistry as applied to the trade in grocetics. After being liberated he was again taken prisoner and imprisoned in the island of Guernsey, and it was not till 1745 that he again proceeded to the French colonies, and soon afterward became director-general of that part of them included under the name of Colonies of the Indian Sea. The particular subject of his attention is said to have been the spice already mentioned, which he caused to be cultivated with an altogether new success in the French dependencies over which he had official control. The tale is pretty enough and there will be, perings, a satisfaction in the minds of some French goarmets as they reflect that they are seasoning their omelettes and epinards with a powder named after one of their countrymen. But a few minutes' reflection will probably convince all but the most ignorant of them that if there was such a person as Father Poivre at all, he took his sobrique! from the spice instead of imparting to it his name. For the similitude between poivre and the old Latin piper, familiar to all readers of Horace, is rather too intimate to be accidental, and it does not appear that the French vocabulary was without a term for so common an article of food until the appearance in the Indian seas of the twice captured and twice liberated missionary. ated missionary.

DR. TANNER'S OPINION OF HOGS.

From a Letter to The Cleveland Herald.

It is my firm belief that pork easers have (as a rule) no part nor let in that "inheritance that is incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Why? Because they are constantly pandering to the animal, and the animal hounds out the setaph. We are fold in the Scriptures that the "legion of devils," when cast out of the Gadarene, asked permission to enter into a herd of swine. They were permitted to do so, and finding the hogs congenial companions, and finding withat that they were left in peaceable possession, they have undoubtedly remained with them to this day, finding them a very convenient vehicle by which to find ingress into other animals of the biped species. An habitual pork eater, I tear, can never comprehend the significance of the words, "The kingdom of heaven is within vou." for there can be no heaven where pork devils hold riot and high carnival continually, and the appetite calls three times a day for pork, more pork, which when interpreted simply means reinforcements. All such would better comprehend the great twin truth, the kingdom of hell is within you. The Jews have ever held pork as an article of food in the lowest possible esteem. On this question they are "level headed" at least. I believe it was for this reason, and this only, that the Jews were called a "chosen people," and were so much richer in "spiritual gifts" than the Geatile world. Now there are professing Christians who will get up from a breakfast table with their stomachs filled to repletion with "hog and hominy," and go at once to the "family altar" and on bended knees cry: Lord, Lord! Now I shall not assume that God does not answer the players of a pork eater. There is no doubt a little of the "grace of God" in their hearts, but if they have induged in a pork diet every day for a number of years it will. I think, be safe to assume that they have at least seven devils secretly intrenched in their livers. The house is thus divided against itself. The spirit of God in the man's o